

11. APPELLÖF.—“Om skalets bildning hos *Sepia officinalis*, L.,” Kongl. Svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. xlv. No. 7, p. 495. (Communicated Sept. 14, published Oct. or Nov.? 1887.)
12. V. LENDENFELD.—“Bemerkung zu Riefstahl's Wachstumstheorie der Cephalopoden-Schalen,” Zool. Jahrb. Abth. für Syst. Geogr. u. Biol. &c., iii. Bd. 2 Heft (Jena, 15th Jan., 1888).
13. CORNISH AND KENDALL.—“Mineral Constitution of Calcareous Organisms,” Geol. Mag. dec. iii. vol. v. p. 66 [Cephalopoda, p. 71], Feb. 1888.
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## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

*A Catalogue of the Moths of India.* Compiled by E. C. COTES and Colonel C. SWINHOE. Part I. Sphingæ; Part II. Bombycæ. Printed by order of the Trustees of the Indian Museum. Calcutta, 1887.

THIS Catalogue, of which the first two parts have reached this country, is a very valuable addition to the literature of the Heterocerous Lepidoptera of India, and will be extremely useful to scientific workers and collectors both at home and in India. Colonel Swinhoe, during his recent visit to England, spared no pains or trouble in his endeavours to name his specimens from such of the types as were available for the purpose. The first part of the Catalogue is devoted to the Sphingidæ, of which 187 species are recorded from various parts of India and Ceylon. Judging from this, the collection in the Calcutta Museum must be a very poor one, only 81 species being represented in it; so that no attempt could be made to investigate the value of the many very closely allied forms that have been named without any regard to variation or geographical distribution. Take, for instance, the genera *Macroglossa*, *Peryasa*, and *Triptogon*. On page 2 under *Hemaris hylas* is included *Macroglossa Kingi*, McLeay, from Australia. This is, however, a most distinct species, and one that could not in any case be confounded with *H. hylas*.

In Part II. of the Catalogue, which contains the Bombycæ, 1436 species are included, of which only 308 are represented in the Calcutta Museum. In this section the arrangement of the various families is somewhat erratic. For example, the Notodontidæ are placed between the Bombycidæ and the Drepanulidæ, and the Saturniidæ are arranged almost at the end of the Bombycæ, next to the Cossidæ. Among the Agaristidæ we note that *Eusemia ophettes* from North Burma (P. Z. S. 1885, p. 518) is omitted. In the family Chalcosiidæ the authors have placed a species in the genus *Diopthis*; but that genus, so far as we are aware, is entirely confined to the New World. It was raised to the rank of a family by the late Mr. Walker under the name

of Dioptidæ. *Phalena perdica*, Cramer, the species called *Diopsis perdica* by the authors, belongs to the family Euschemidæ and to the genus *Bursala*, Walker. The genus *Epicopeia*, we may remark, does not belong to the Chalcosiidæ, but is a Laparid. Nine species are recorded, but some of them are of very doubtful value. In the genus *Amesia*, *Amesia hyala*, from Darjeeling (P. Z. S. 1885, p. 518) is not included. These are some of the minor faults of the work; but by far the most serious is the omission of any reference to the authorities for the genera, many of which are brought under our notice for the first time.

The Catalogue is fairly well got up; but a slight want of care in correcting the proofs is evident. For instance, on page 211 the heading is printed "Ælasiocampid" instead of "Lasiocampidæ." Not a word of preface is given nor any intimation of the authors' intention or otherwise to continue the Catalogue; but it is to be hoped that they will do so, and, as far as possible, make the work complete.

*Catalogue des Crustacés Malacostracés recueillis dans la Baie de Concarneau.* Par JULES BONNIER. 8vo. Paris: Octave Doin, 1887.

WE have received from M. Jules Bonnier a copy of his Catalogue of the Malacostracous Crustacea of Concarneau, published originally in the 'Bulletin Scientifique du Département du Nord,' but issued in a separate form under the above title. The work is one which must interest every student of the Crustacea, and is of special value to British carcinologists, as it furnishes a copious synonymy of the numerous species observed by the author, and at the same time indicates the distribution of the species, especially along the French coast of the Channel, as far as the station at Wimereux, the chief scene of the author's official labours. The list includes 192 species, of which 73 are Podophthalma.

Besides giving a very full synonymy of all these forms, M. Bonnier generally appends to the notice of each species some brief notes as to its mode of occurrence and comparative rarity in different places, sometimes enlarged by a few words upon the natural history of the species, and especially, as might be expected from so earnest a student of the parasitic Crustacea, a most valuable series of notes upon the occurrence of the latter. The Catalogue is furnished with a short introduction and a bibliographical index, which add considerably to its value as a work of reference.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*A new Foraminifer.* By M. J. KUNSTLER.

THE organism of which the following is a description comes from the basin of Areachon. The enumeration of its characters will